

The ancient empire of the Montezumas from the various outlying districts—north, east, south and west—which the Spaniards annexed to it, to form the Viceroyalty of Mexico. But as that result, under the strong feeling of nationality which evidently exists in Mexico, does not appear very probable, we still adhere to the opinion, which we have heretofore expressed, that of the two factions, the Zuloaga, or Church party, has decidedly the superior elements of power and permanency—so far, that is, as any government ever can be permanent in Mexico—for the space of two, three or four years.

DELAWARE did nobly at her late Election. Newcastle County threw a larger vote by several hundred than ever before, as will be seen by the following aggregate:

1856. Whitley, Dem. 3,677. 1858. Whitley, Dem. 3,472. 1856. Whitley, Dem. 3,677. 1858. Whitley, Dem. 3,472.

Whitley (Congress) had 1,751 majority in the entire State in 1856; he has now about 300 in a poll of some 15,000. The Opposition elect their Sheriff in Sussex as well as Newcastle.

The Delaware State Journal says:

"It is truly a great victory, and shows the feeling of the people upon the great questions of the day. Mr. Whitley owes his election to the fact of having elected in favor of a Protective Tariff, whether he and his friends were honest on that point or not, remains to be seen. Mr. Whitley's vote in the next Congress to prove."

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Hints are thrown out that the President has in contemplation a grand scheme of territorial and commercial aggrandizement, when proposed, is likely to occupy the public mind so as to overshadow the slavery question. Central America and the Isthmus are indicated as the field of labor.

The project, whatever it is, has been long contemplated, though nothing has hitherto been said publicly. The States this evening declares that whoever makes war on William Walker makes war on the best interests of the South and on the perpetuity of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November was \$7,543,000. The receipts of the week were \$250,000. The amount of the drafts paid was \$1,341,000 and the drafts issued \$1,129,000—a reduction of \$214,000.

By the arrival at New-Orleans on Saturday, it is ascertained that the bark *Franklin* from New-York entered the Mississippi River on the 18th October, with a cargo in the Tehuantepec Company.

A Swedish brig was lost on the 15th, close at the mouth of the river; an English brig from St. Thomas to Minutian. The names of the vessels are given.

No lives were lost.

Every preparation had been made for the execution of Charles H. Barrett, who was to have expired the day of the murder on the gallows this morning at the jail of our city, when the announcement was publicly made that President Buchanan had determined to pardon him, and sentence him to imprisonment for life.

Barrett, who was resigned to his fate, received the intelligence with perfect composure. A minute afterward a tear of thankfulness glistened in his eye, and he turned his face away from those who brought the tidings.

He received the Holy Communion this morning in the jail, and then he was taken to the prison, where he was confined. The jail this morning had numerous visitors, who came to see Barrett, when they were apprised of the commutation of the Executive.

POLITICAL REJOICINGS.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Anti-Buchanan Democrats are in great glee over the defeat of the Administration in Illinois, and a salute of one hundred guns this evening in commemoration of it.

The Republicans are also enthusiastic over their recent victories, and are preparing to honor them with a grand jubilee and torch-light procession.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democrats. Thirty-two guns were fired on the Park this afternoon in honor of the victory in Illinois.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Republicans are firing guns here this evening in honor of their victory in the State and Country.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Henry Gambrill, one of the notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of this city, and who murdered Police Officer Benton about a month since, one of the best officers in the city, because he was the first witness against his brother on a charge of incitement, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree.

This evening Police Officer Riedon, who was the principal witness in the trial against Gambrill, was shot dead in the western part of the city by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithful officer, and his sad death is deeply regretted.

The murderer's name is Corrie. Great excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and threats are made of lynching the murderer.

THE GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

The Government of this Province has agreed to pay to the New-York and Galway Steamship Company, \$25,000, in addition to the grant of \$23,000 by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the Company's making this port a port of call, for their steamers, semi-monthly to and from New-York and Galway.

The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company will receive here telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered as they may be required, as soon as the steamers arrive at that port. The telegraph companies associated with the American Company, No. 21 Wall street, have also agreed to receive all dispatches which may be required, and to transmit the same through to this place to intercept the steamers, or failing to do so, no charge will be made for tolls. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and vice versa. The next steamer to this port for Galway will leave on or about the 12th inst.

THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

A hearing before referees of the suit of Warren H. Smith against the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, growing out of the construction by the plaintiff of a portion of said road, is now going on in this city. The ad damnum of the writ is \$500,000, and the balance claimed to be recovered by the plaintiff is about \$100,000. Both parties are represented by a strong array of legal talent.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here from Halifax at 12 o'clock. Her mails will be dispatched South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at 3 p. m., which is due in New-York about midnight.

The Tehuantepec Route—NO CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Minutian at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and brings the welcome intelligence of the opening of the Tehuantepec route. She made the outward passage in seventy hours.

The iron steamer *Suebiel* arrived out on the 26th ult. She met the Quaker City at the Contracoque Bar, and accompanied her to Minutian, where there was great rejoicing.

The passengers and mails of the Quaker City were transferred to the iron steamer at Minutian at noon on the 31st ult., when she started up the river in fine style on the pioneer trip.

The facilities for navigation, and the scenery and beauties of the Contracoque River, are unsurpassed. In evidence of the excellent navigation, the *Suebiel's* passenger's arrived alongside the Company's wharf in the *Suebiel*, early on the morning of the 31st ult.; two hours after, the passengers, mails and baggage had started for Alamo, where stages were in readiness to convey them. The road was in excellent condition, no rain having fallen for a week, and as all the needed arrangements had been made, no apprehensions were felt of the success of crossing the Isthmus.

Mr. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Road, who accompanied the mails, had made arrangements for their transit from *Suebiel* to Verdon, which was accomplished in 30 hours or less.

Mr. Lazere, the President of the Tehuantepec Company, also accompanied the mails to the Pacific to make a thorough survey of the road.

It was not contemplated to receive the mails from California this trip.

The Quaker City, on her return, left at Minutian the *Suebiel*.

The *Suebiel* brought the following dispatch:

"VENTOSA, Oct. 29.

"Col. Salinas with 400 troops from Oaxaca entered Tehuantepec on the 26th, having dispersed the forces of Zuloaga, who has now no hold on the Isthmus."

The country is unusually healthy, and the people are in fine spirits on account of the opening of the route, the success of which was absorbing all questions of a political or warlike character.

A road will be open to coaches between Amoy and Ventosa in a short time, when the transit will be made entirely by vehicles.

The Quaker City encountered strong northerly winds the entire passage up the Gulf. Among her passengers were Capt. Akerman and Mr. Boardman, who went out in the *Suebiel*.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1858.

The health of the city has greatly improved. There have been only three deaths from fever since Saturday, and they were confined to the upper wards. Physicians consider it safe for citizens to return to the city.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 18.

THE EUROPA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 2-30 a. m., and sailed again at 4-30 a. m. for Liverpool. Weather calm and raining.

The defeated party in Boston does not bear the drubbing it received at the late election, with the best grace possible, if we may judge from the following *jeu d'esprit* in *The Post*:

"Good morning, how do you feel?" asked Jenkins of our badly defeated Democratic candidate, as he met him near the head of State street, just after breakfast, yesterday morning. "Feel?" replied—very feelingly, "feel! I feel just as I suppose Lazarus did when he was licked by the dogs!"

"AN AX TO GRIND."—A late number of *The Buck's County* (Pa.) *Intelligencer* enters the name of another claimant to the honor of having first given currency to this common colloquial phrase. That journal says: "It was not Dr. Franklin who gave to the world this convenient and expressive phrase. It would be a grievous wrong to attempt to rob him of any of his honors, or to call in question his authority of any of his sayings of 'Poor Richard,' but the story of the man who had the ax to grind, from which the present story is garbled, first appeared in your own paper, and with many other articles which grace its columns, it was the first to give to the phrase, 'Who'll turn Grindstone?' And from this the phrase 'an ax to grind' has obtained more than a land-wide currency."

EEL FISHING IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—At the present time, the pursuit and capture of the piscatorial treasure of the Susquehanna furnishes a vast amount of employment to the residents of the State, and of more importance, supplies them with a considerable amount of valuable food. About the middle of August, the water of the stream becomes very low, and usually by September that in the channel is only a few feet deep, leaving the stony bottom for a wide space, on either side in some places nearly bare, with occasional deeper furrows which pass along it. At this stage of water, the instinct which governs the fish to descend the rivers previous to the advent of cold weather, becomes the means of their destruction. For many miles of the river's length, therefore, north and south, the people, owing to the shore adjoining, erect their fish-dams and gins, by deepening the channel somewhat, and building an elongated V-shaped wall, at the lower point of which is fixed a box, from which the fish when once caught, cannot escape.

A single man alone can perform all the work, and, in the case of the stream, they find themselves borne pleasantly in this channel, and wriggling themselves cheerily, they let the current, pent in by the walls, carry them along until they tumble plump into the box at the termination of the dam.

The fish are taken in the most part, each of which almost incredible quantities are captured during the Fall season. Their "run" only takes place at night. In daytime they remain quiet in the comparatively deep pools of the river. The work of catching them, however, is no secure, not so much on account of the labor as of the water, which is so variable in its level. In some of the dark and stormy nights of the season the game will come into the box so fast that the watcher, who is often stationed there with a boat, can scarcely remove them into it with sufficient celerity. At other times there will be scarcely a fish enough in the boxes to repay for the trouble in watching.

It is only the larger apparatus and dams, however, that are thus cared for—the smaller being rarely filed to overflowing. Fishermen secure and sail down some five or ten barrels of eels during the season, besides living entirely upon them during the catch. The larger operators make the business pay, as a single man alone can perform all the labor required in taking and salting the fish. We have heard of various illustrations of digital dexterity, and have seen Old Bull's manipulation of the violin, but could either of these gentlemen once behold the marvelous rapidity with which some of the fishermen divest the eels of their scales, and the ease with which they would stand abashed, and like the sable individual in the song, "Lay down the fiddle and the hoe" forever afterward. We are at a loss to see how it is possible for any fish whatever to descend to the mouth of the river, excepting it be a few belated ones, who delay their return until a rise in the river gives them security from the low water traps. From Marietta to a point perhaps a 100 miles up, excepting in a few places, these eels are so numerous that they must entirely empty the river of eels, the run continuing constantly until frost, and the fishing being terminated only, as we have already said, by the fall rains. When these occur the eels are taken up, and the water which remains under the water is very seldom disturbed, and the next year, with little repairs, are just as good as new. The eels are packed in full-sized barrels, and many are sent to Baltimore. Quantities are purchased by sea-going vessels, whose skippers are aware of the delicious flavor of this Lancaster article of provision.

Two farmers riding along together met a large number of clergymen, and one of them said to the other, "Where are all these parsons coming from?" To this his friend replied, "They have been at visiting." The other, no wiser than before, asked, "What's a visitation?" The answer was, "Why, it is where all the parsons go once a year and swap their sermons." His friend, thus enlightened, quietly remarked, "Hang it, but our fellow gets the worst on it every time."

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

Reported Majorities for Governor.

MORGAN.	PARKER.
Albany.....2,400	Albany.....3,250
Broomfield.....800	Chemung.....168
Cattaraugus.....1,500	Franklin.....300
Cayuga.....3,100	Greene.....700
Chautauque.....3,400	Hamilton.....200
Chemung.....300	Kings.....5,345
Clinton.....350	New-York.....19,512
Columbia.....1,000	Orange.....502
Cortland.....1,000	Putnam.....500
"Delaware".....500	"Queens".....1,000
Dutchess.....500	Rensselaer.....500
Erie.....74	Richmond.....1,112
Essex.....900	Rockland.....632
Fulton.....400	Suffolk.....200
Genesee.....1,300	Seneca.....24
Herkimer.....1,985	Schoharie.....1,200
"Jefferson".....1,785	"Sullivan".....500
Lewis.....800	Ulster.....2,000
Livingston.....1,000	"Westchester".....1,000
Montgomery.....574	
Madison.....1,976	
Monroe.....2,100	
Niagara.....1,100	
Onondaga.....3,005	
Ontario.....1,400	
Oswego.....3,008	
Oriskany.....1,300	
Otsego.....700	
Saratoga.....500	
St. Lawrence.....5,500	
Schenectady.....163	
Schoharie.....485	
Steuben.....2,000	
Tioga.....250	
Tompkins.....1,500	
Washington.....1,900	
Warren.....300	
Wayne.....1,900	
"Wyoming".....1,000	
Yates.....1,200	

Total—Morgan.....55,740

Morgan's maj.....17,083, or thereabouts.

* Estimates, founded on partial returns, or known characteristics.

There was an error in our former additions. The above is very nearly the result.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

1. H. C. Crandall.	10. J. C. Young.
2. M. L. Fink.	11. N. D. Childs.
3. W. A. Young (Ind.).	12. T. H. Tomlinson.
4. L. D. Collins.	13. J. C. Young.
5. A. L. Lockhart.	14. George Updegraff.
6. W. C. Cobb.	15. Stephen's Childs.
	16. James C. Radford.
	17. James McLeod.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The majority in the State cannot fall below 5,000, and may be 10,000. [Press and Tribune.]

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

In the IIIrd Congressional District, as far as heard from, Charles Larrabee, Dem., is 315 ahead, with five counties to hear from. These gave the Republicans 1,300 majority in 1856.

In the IVth Congressional District, as far as heard from, C. C. Washburne, Rep., is 2,366 ahead.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF HUDSON COUNTY.—The Board of Canvassers of Hudson County assembled yesterday afternoon at the County Clerk's office, in Bergen. The returns were handed in from the several Wards of Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City and the county town. The official votes give the Opposition one Member of Assembly and two Coroners. The following are the totals:

Congress.—Vth District: Jacob R. Wortendyke, Dem., 2,808; Wm. Pennington, Opp., 2,657.

Assembly.—1st District: Wm. H. Henshaw, Dem., 803; Morris K. Crane, Opp., 802. IIrd District: Charles A. Freese, Dem., 1,654; James Wilson, Opp., 923. IIIrd District: Erasmus R. Carpenter, Dem., 589; Garret Van Horn, Opp., 1,390.

Sherriff.—Henry B. Beatty, Dem., 2,814; Henry A. Greene, Opp., 2,402.

Coroner.—Frederick W. Bohndstedt, Dem., 2,765; Theodore E. Morris, Opp., 2,732; Wm. Strangman, Opp., 2,730; Bernard McAnally, Dem., 2,707; John M. Board, Opp., 2,706; James H. Donnelly, Dem., 2,627.

Several votes with the name partially wrong were thrown out by the Canvassers, but they would not affect the vote as above given.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 4, 1858.

I send you below the vote for Congress in the 1st District, New-Jersey:

J. S. Nixon, G. A. Walker, J. H. Jones, Dem., 1,955	1,955
Atkins, J. A. Stewart, J. A. Stewart, Dem., 1,193	1,193
Cumberland, 1,193	1,193
Camden, 1,193	1,193
Gloucester, 1,193	1,193
Salem, 1,193	1,193
Nixon's majority over Walker in Atlantic County, 258; Cape May, 88; Gloucester, 588; Salem, 688.	

We elect all our Members to the Legislature in the 1st District, except one in Cape May.

BUCHANAN DEMOCRATS IN ILLINOIS, 29; the residue (39) Opposition.

HASKIN ELECTED.

We believe there is no longer any reasonable doubt of this, though the contest is very close. We make Mr. Haskin's majority twenty-one—every town in the District heard from, and we believe correctly. Mr. H. has yet to run the gauntlet of three adverse Boards of Canvassers, but we believe he will pass the ordeal triumphantly. Here are our figures:

PUTNAM CO.	Haskin's maj.
Phillipsstown.....375	375
Putnam Valley.....146	146
Kent.....33	33
Carmel.....32	32
New-Rochelle.....32	32
Southeast.....49	49
Total.....1,138	654

Kemble over Haskin.....316.

ROCKLAND CO.

Haskin's maj.	Kemble's maj.
Clarkstown.....136	136
Orangetown.....435	435
Roseton.....220	220
Haverstraw.....220	220
Total.....866	1,335

Kemble over Haskin.....469.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Haskin's maj.	Kemble's maj.
Hofford.....33	33
Eastchester.....38	38
Greenburgh.....21	21
Mount Pleasant.....21	21
Ossining.....8	8
Westchester.....45	45
Yorktown.....45	45
Total.....195	195

Haskin's maj.....1,025

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The reports received from several political gentlemen in this county are that Mr. Haskin has a majority of 45 over Mr. Kemble in the IXth Congressional District. It is also stated that Mr. Haskin has obtained the correct returns of each town in Putnam County, and that from these he has learned that Mr. Kemble's majority in the county is 513. The excitement to know the official result (which will be declared by the Board of Supervisors next week) is at fever heat.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALLEGANY, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1858.

Allegany County has gone Republican by a small increase majority over last year.

In round numbers, Morgan has 2,400 over Parker, and the remainder of the Republican ticket has full a majority of 3,000. Gerrit Smith's vote is 650 and Barrows's 550.

Two Republican Members of Assembly are elected, and the county ticket.

CHEMUNG CO.

HAVANA, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The returns from the several towns in this County foot up as follows:

For Governor—Morgan (Rep.).....485 maj. Congress—Arnot (Dem.).....614 maj. Meekel (Rep.) elected to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The latest footings here give Morgan 14,000 to 15,000 majority. The Assembly will stand about 70 Republicans elected without any union, 30 union members and Straight Americans, and 28 Democrats.

These figures will not be varied more than two either way. Karyon's majority for Congress, in the Ulster and Greene District is 46, and McKean's majority in the Saratoga District is 1,500.

Samuel A. Law, American, is re-elected to the Assembly from the Delaware County IIIrd District.

Last Winter a resolution, opposing the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any Constitution not approved by a majority of the people of the Territory, was introduced into the Assembly. All the Democrats present voted against and all Republicans and Americans in favor of the resolution.

It is a singular feature of the present campaign, that, outside of the City of New-York, all the Democrats who opposed the resolution, and the candidates for reelection, ten in number, suffered defeat; while every Republican and American voting for it, who was a candidate for reelection, is successful.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Cooper, Dem., is elected in the 1st Congressional District by about 100 majority over Howard, Rep. The IVth District is in doubt.

The present indications are that the Legislature will stand:

Senate.....22	Republicans.....22
House.....48	Democrats.....48

The whole Republican State ticket is elected by